

U. S. WEATHER BU-
REAU, July 27--Last
24 hours' rainfall, .01.
Temperature, max. 83;
min. 74. Weather,
variable.

Sunday Advertiser

SUGAR--96° Test
Centrifugals, 3.9375c.
Per Ton, \$78.75. 88
Analysis Beets, 9s,
9d.; Per Ton, \$80.80.

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, SUNDAY, JULY 28, 1907.—FOURTEEN PAGES.

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THE HISTORY OF THE QUEEN'S HOSPITAL

**Founded for Indigent Patients--Growth of In-
come From Pay Patients--More Than
Half Its Funds From Public Treasury.**

"The crowning act of this reign," says Alexander in his "Brief History of the Hawaiian People," "by which Kamehameha IV. and Queen Emma will ever be remembered with gratitude, was the founding of the 'Queen's Hospital.' During the year 1859 the King and Queen personally canvassed the town of Honolulu for subscriptions, and met with a generous response."

The newspapers of the period for two or three years previous to the actual beginning of the hospital contain discussions of the need for such an institution. April 20, 1859, the King approved "An act to provide hospitals for the relief of Hawaiians in the City of Honolulu and other localities." This act authorized the Minister of the Interior to grant a perpetual charter to any of the inhabitants of Honolulu applying for the same, being subjects or denizens of the kingdom, for the establishment of a hospital for the relief of sick and destitute Hawaiians. The usual powers to raise funds by subscription or otherwise is given, and it is provided that whenever such a corporation has acquired funds or property to the extent of \$5000, the Minister of the Interior, with the consent of the King, may convey to it Fort or other Government lands and lots or the proceeds of any such lands or lots equivalent in value to \$5000, to be used for the proper purposes of the corporation. In case the Government does thus become a contributor to the corporation, the Board of Health shall be entitled to a voice in its management in proportion to the property or funds contributed. The corporation is given the usual powers of corporations. The Supreme Court is authorized to exercise a general supervision to enforce uses and trusts, and to protect rights. The hospital is given the power, if it is done without interfering with its primary object, to contract to receive and provide for sick and disabled seamen of other countries, or patients of any description who are fit subjects for hospital treatment. Provision is made for a similar hospital on each of the other islands of Maui, Hawaii and Kauai.

QUEEN EMMA'S PROJECT.
The establishment of similar hospitals on each of the other islands seems to have been a cherished project of Queen Emma's, for there is reference to it in the periodicals of the islands from time to time for many years. She seems to have been impressed with the great sufferings imposed on her people by the lack of qualified medical men throughout the kingdom, and the impositions of the kahunas, and seems to have thought the establishment of hospitals on each of the principal islands the best way of meeting the difficulty.

Following the efforts of the King and Queen to raise funds as described by Alexander, a meeting was held June 4, 1859, at which His Majesty presided. At this meeting it is stated in the minutes that the life members elected were N. Castle, E. O. Hall, W. A. Aldrich, W. L. Green, H. Hackfeld, B. F. Snow, Rev. S. C. Damon, J. T. Waterhouse, C. R. Bishop and J. W. Austin, and although no charter had yet been granted, it is stated in the minutes that the trustees appointed by the Minister of the Interior were Prince Lot Kamehameha (afterwards Kamehameha V.), David L. Gregg, Judge G. M. Robertson, H. I. J. Holdsworth, T. C. Heuck, W. Webster, J. Ladd, J. Bissett, A. B. Bates and J. Montgomery.

CHARTER GRANTED.
A charter was granted June 20, under the hand of Lot Kamehameha, Minister of the Interior, which recites that a number of residents of the kingdom had united to establish a hospital with a board of trustees of twenty, half to be appointed by the Minister of the Interior and half to be elected by the subscribers, the sovereign of the kingdom to be perpetual president, and that on June 16, by resolution of the King in privy council, the creation of the corporation was authorized. The corporation is given the usual powers of succession and of adopting by-laws, though it is provided that these shall not be abrogated or amended except by a two-thirds vote of the trustees. Power is given to appoint medical attendants and all other requisite officers and servants, and to remove them on good and sufficient cause shown for their removal. A vice president, in effect the executive officer of the corporation, is provided for. Half the trustees are to retire each two years. There have been a few slight amendments, most of them made of government by changes in the form of government of Hawaii. In 1860 an amendment was passed, July 1 a building was rented from T. G. Thrum for \$60 a month at the foot of King street, where

a dispensary was established, until a permanent hospital could be established. Thus the hospital became a fact. The Advertiser of August 4 thus records the fact:

HOSPITAL OPENED.
"At length, after years of talking, a hospital for indigent Hawaiians was opened on Monday last (August 1). As our readers well know, to the earnest and philanthropic efforts of their majesties, the King and Queen, we are indebted for its establishment. The building now opened as a hospital at the foot of King street, is only a temporary establishment, taken until a new and larger edifice can be erected. The gratuitous dispensing of medicine has already been commenced. The native name fixed on as synonymous with 'Queen's Hospital,' and by which it will be known among the natives, is 'Hale Mai o ka Wahine Alii.' Notices of its establishment, printed in Hawaiian, have been circulated and as soon as the natives become aware of the gratuitous privileges afforded by the institution, it is believed that they will resort to it for medical advice and assistance in preference to their ignorant and conjuring native doctors."

PRESENT SITE PURCHASED.
Early in 1860 the present site of the hospital was purchased. There were buildings on the property then and in these the hospital seems to have been established. The cornerstone of the original new building was laid by the King July 17, 1860, and it was completed in December.

The history of the hospital naturally divides itself into the financial history, and the medical and administrative history. The King and Queen secured subscriptions amounting to about \$14,000. The first biennial report shows that \$12,850.02 had been collected on these subscriptions; \$12,679.59 had been received in one form or another from the government; and enough more from pay patients, fairs, contributions and other similar sources to make the total receipts for the first two years \$29,426.13. Of this amount \$518 had been spent for the rent of temporary quarters, \$2000 for the present hospital grounds, \$16,275 for buildings and furnishings, Physicians' salaries even in those early and primitive days were \$2516 for the two years, and although there was no resident physician until 1862, more than thirty years after the hospital was established, the treasurers' reports show that the payments to physicians from the hospital funds gradually and continually increased, and for many years prior to the installation of a resident physician were annually more than they have been

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GREASED VEAL AND NOODLES.
It may be possible to fool the Honolulu Conference with small farm folly. But not for a very long period. Hypocrisy may gain temporary headway, but it does not last.—Bulletin.

TAFT WANTS RED CROSS IN HAWAII

**Has Asked That a Territorial
Branch Be Formed
Here.**

A Territorial Red Cross organization has been effected at the request of Secretary of War Taft. Mrs. F. M. Hatch received a letter from the Secretary of War, who is at the head of the "American National Red Cross," asking for the formation of such an organization here, as there has already been organized one in almost every other state and territory in the Union. In acting on this request, Mrs. Hatch called a meeting at her residence last Thursday, at which a preliminary organization was effected, and officers elected. These officers have not all as yet signified their acceptance, and hence their names are not publicly announced.

The American National Red Cross is the permanent organization authorized by Congress to use that name, and to have the right to use the red cross as described in the treaty of Geneva, and to represent America in connection with similar national societies of other governments. There was a Red Cross organization as far back as 1869. It was incorporated in 1881, and again in 1883, and 1900. But according to a statement issued from the National Headquarters, War Department, Washington, "it was, however, practically a small private society with Miss Clara Barton at the head of it, having a membership in the entire country of but about three hundred."

Congress took the matter up, and in January, 1905, passed an act incorporating the American National Red Cross, and providing for the creation of branch organizations in each state and territory.

Whether Secretary of War Taft's desire to have a branch of the organization in Hawaii, has any significance or bearing on future possibilities for instance war in this part of the world—or not, or whether he simply desires that Hawaii shall have her place in the organization with every other state and territory, everyone may answer for himself. But he has asked that a territorial organization be formed, and Mrs. Hatch has undertaken to form it.

"The Red Cross is not a charitable organization," said Mrs. Hatch in explaining the purposes of the organization. "It is a national and an international organization in accordance with the treaty of Geneva in 1864, recently revised at a second convention at Geneva in 1906. It is to furnish voluntary aid to the sick and wounded of armies in times of war, and to carry on a system of national and international relief in time of peace, and apply the same in mitigating the sufferings caused by pestilence, famine, fire, floods, and other great national calamities. The idea is to have an organization ready to act at any time; an organization to which the national or international organization can instantly send funds and relief when the moment a calamity creates need of relief. Any man or woman may become an annual member by contributing a dollar a year, or a life member by paying \$25. Half the funds are for the use of the local society and the other half are to be sent to the national headquarters at Washington, and create the fund instantly available when occasion arises."

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MRS. NAKUINA ON WARPATH

**Blames Lawyers for Abortive
Hearings for Which She
Was Docked.**

Mrs. Emma M. Nakuina, Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights, will not submit to being docked of her official fees by the Supreme Court without an effort to obtain a hearing of her side of the case. She has forwarded a request for a rehearing of the matter of costs in the right of way suit of Woolsey v. Winston and Let.

From her statement of the matter the action of the attorneys in objecting to payment of costs for six or seven hearings which were postponed does not look particularly fair, much less chivalrous, to the lady judge. It was the lawyers themselves who appointed every one of these questioned hearings and, according to the Commissioner, it was entirely their own fault or laches that the hearing on each occasion had to be continued. She, on the other hand, was punctual in attendance on the bench every time, although sometimes having to cross the rough Molokai channel in a dinky little steamer to do so.

Another strong reason Mrs. Nakuina gives for a rehearing is that she had asked the Chief Justice to be called, so she could explain the matter. In the event of any of her charges for hearings being protested, she says he promised he would have her called up, but supposes that pressure of business drove the matter out of his mind.

Following is Mrs. Nakuina's letter to Mr. Smith, clerk of Judiciary, which will bring the question of a rehearing before the Supreme Court:

Honolulu, T. H., July 15, 1907.
To Henry Smith, Esq., Clerk of the
Judiciary Department.

Sir: I beg to acknowledge the receipt by me of your letter in regard to the adjustment of costs and expenses incurred in the case entitled Annie K. Woolsey v. E. C. Winston and Lee Let, appealed to the Supreme Court from the Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights for the Island of Oahu.

In answer thereto I wish to make a statement in regard to the disallowed hearings and request you to file same before the Supreme Court, as follows: In this particular case every one of the hearings for my court has always been set by all the counsel of the parties interested and are merely referred to me for my consent, excepting, of course, the very first one or what might be called 'the return day.' In that case, a day for the hearing is set by agreement only with counsel for plaintiff as then it is not known what counsel will appear for the defense.

In those disallowed hearings, it is counsel alone and not my court who invariably set the days for the sole purpose of a "hearing." I attended on those days not to hear motions for a "continuance" but to "hear the case" only to be confronted in the court room with talks of more delays on the part of lawyers. At no time have attorneys condescended to notify me at my home of any of their expected absences from Honolulu, which could easily have been done by stipulation or some other way of avoiding my coming to the court which all must concede is a matter of some expense.

Whenever I attended court seemingly for the purpose of a hearing one or two of the lawyers in the case would be found missing at the time of opening.

KOREA NOT TO BE ANNEXED BY JAPANESE

**Resident General Outlines His Policy---No
Verdicts in Famous Trials---
Berlin Terrified.**

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

SEOUL, July 28.—Baron Hayashi, who has been appointed the Japanese Resident General for Korea, had an audience with the Korean Emperor yesterday and with Marquis Ito. In an interview he stated that a large Japanese garrison will be required in Seoul. Japan's position in Korea would be one of directing the affairs of the government and not in the direction of the annexation of the country to Japan. His plans would be towards the gradual reform of the administration of the country and the disbandment of the Korean standing army.

ALABAMA SENATOR DEAD.
ASHEVILLE, North Carolina, July 28.—Senator Pettus died yesterday.

Edmund Winston Pettus was a United States Senator from Alabama, being first elected to the Senate in 1897. He was a lawyer by profession, being admitted to the bar in 1844. He served as a lieutenant in the Mexican war and was a Forty-niner, making the trip from Alabama to California on horseback in the year of the first gold excitement. He fought with the South during the rebellion, rising in the Confederate ranks from a major to a brigadier general. He was eighty-six years old.

BERLIN PARENTS TERRIFIED.
BERLIN, July 28.—All children are being kept in off the streets in fear of the murderer of six little girls on Friday, who is still at large. Eight thousand persons are patrolling the city on the lookout for any possible repetition of the horrible deeds.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN PLOT.
ST. PETERSBURG, July 28.—The police have unearthed a plot for the assassination of Minister of War Reediger. Arrests among the conspirators have been made.

JURY STILL OUT IN GLASS BRIBERY CASE.
SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—The jury in the trial of Louis Glass has not yet rendered a verdict. After deliberating yesterday without coming to an agreement, the members were locked up for the night.

NO VERDICT YET IN BOISE.
BOISE, July 28.—The Haywood jury is still out.

WHITE LABOR IS COMPLETE FAILURE

"White Australia is a failure. The white men, without the assistance of Oriental or Kanaka labor, can never get along. It is simply a question of time, and of no great amount of time, when the Kanakas who have been deported must be brought back to the Colonies."

This was the principal sentiment uttered last night by Premier Bent of Victoria, Australia, who passed through here on the Moana on his way home

from the conference of colonial premiers in England. He stated that the matter in which he was most interested in England was the subsidy which it was proposed would be given by the English, Australian and New Zealand governments to establish a line of steamers between San Francisco and Australia. He stated that while at the present time the matter was only started, he hoped that it would go through, and that he expected to see a line, with good mail, freight and passenger services, established under the British flag and connecting the United States with the Colonies.

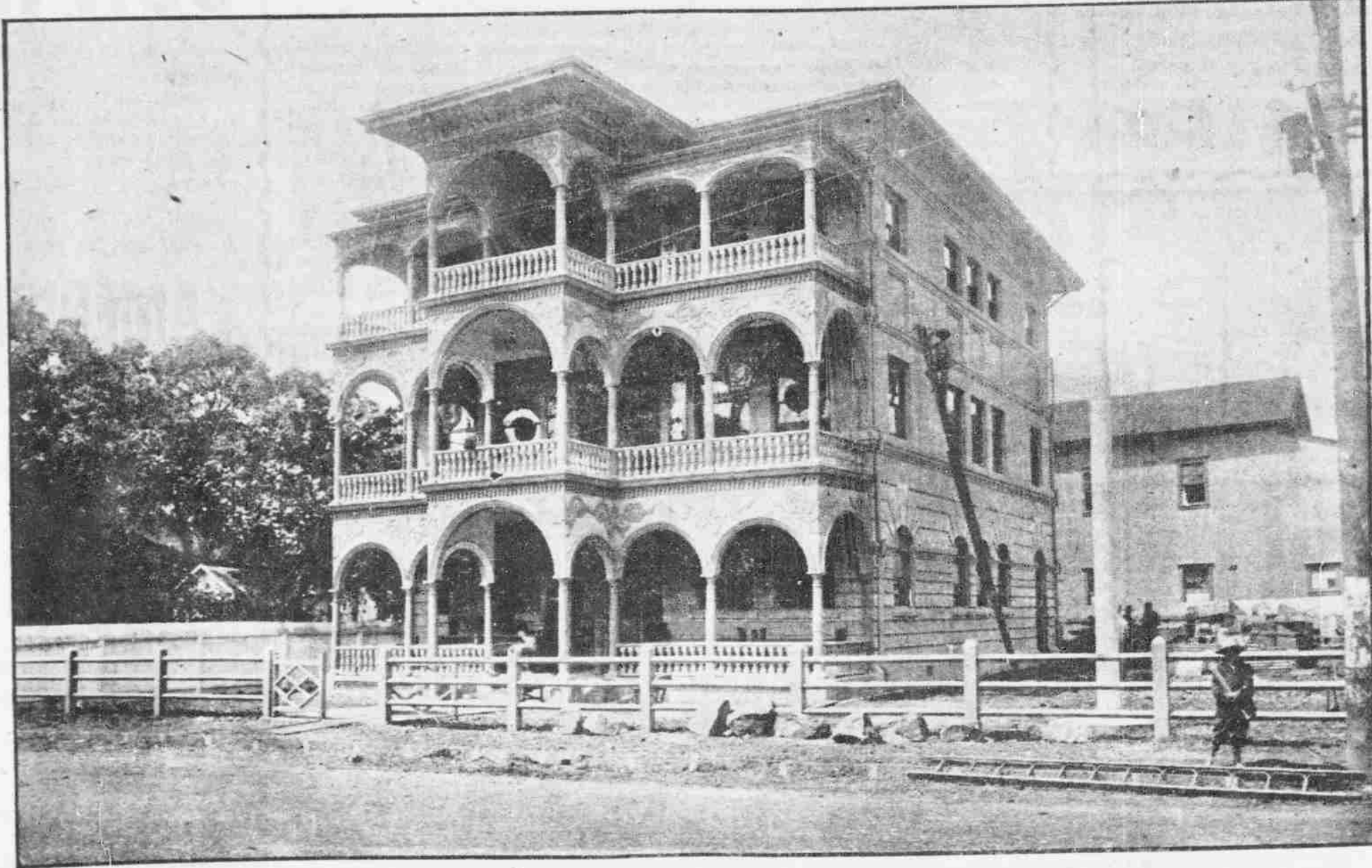
Marshal Hendry has arrested Tezuka on suspicion of perjury in swearing that he was the husband of sundry Japanese women arriving at this port.

SPLENDID NEW HOME FOR CHINESE SOCIETY

The new clubhouse of the Ket On Fui Ken Association on Kukui street was dedicated yesterday with the accompaniment of the cracking of thousands of firecrackers and the jubilant playing of a full-membered Chinese orchestra. Punk sticks by the hundred were burned, gorgeous candles guttered down into shapeless lumps of red wax, pounds of incense smoked away into the face of the fierce god in the gilded shrine, and everybody ate candied fruits, cracked melon seeds, smoked cigars and had a good time. The occasion was worthy of the celebration, for the building dedicated is one of which the Chinese have every reason to be proud. Since the great fire of 1900, when the clubhouse of the association, beside Kaumakapili church, went with the rest of Chinatown, in its ashes being the records of the order and the membership certificates of its thousands of members, the society has had no home except a little temporary building on King street. Now it is housed in a three-story concrete temple, carved inside and out, with reception hall, lodge room and place of worship.

The reception hall is on the ground floor and is the least attractive of the three big rooms. Above it is the lodge room, rich in carvings, its walls draped with silken banners of red, illuminated with the precepts of the order, but the priest's room, on the upper floor, is where the members have been most lavish in their ornamentations. In this room is the shrine, beneath a heavy

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KET ON ASSOCIATION CLUBHOUSE.